WINTER DARDEN.
TEIS EVENING at B -- HAMBLE RECONSTRUCTED-

THIS EVENING-THE ELVES-TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. The World Sides Mr. Barton Hill Reliated O'Nell and full company. Matheway I I today.

THIS EVENING, as 8-SANDYORD'S CLEERATED MIN.
STEVIS - BURLESQUE OPERA TROUTE - THE BRASS
BAND and KEYSTUNE BOYS Lattre change of bill.

THIS EVENING - SCHARL MOUNTAIN - DOUBLE LECHELLE PERLETSE-VILLAGE APOTHECARY. The Thicky Family, Schoolin Resign Nova Agons. Matines at 2 p. in. DAY AND EXENING-JACK AND GILL. Mr. G. L. Fox and foll compage ONE BUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

THIS EVENING at 6-NORTA, Mme. Talmechi, Patil, Signers Tamaro, Antonucta. Director, Sig. Muzio.

THIS EVENING, at 0.—THE OUTOROUN. Characters by the

THERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave THIS EVENING at 8-THEO, THOMAS ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme veried every efening.

TO DAY, BALLOON ASCENSION—THE HERO OF NIAGARA.

### Unsin'ss Notices.

to tall a "Excussion" Spaint. Same one SPRING,
Same one Springs, N. Y.

On The Water of this very superior. Spring is thought to be unequaled
by that of any other of the Waters of Sansters, and its victors are
such as to have a cured if the alghe encountries of all who have used it,
possectarly and does not an emilient degree, calcurite, discretic, allegative gut tome unotices.

Analysis of the three states for the Charles and to a water.

"Exception "Spring Saratoga Warn, and for mile, writing and relative of superation warms is re-eved and for a trindent and relative at the deposition was a Wartenest.

WRITEAS TAYER & Co. No. 50 Bookman at Relative by at forestime intercase, & c. & c.

FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, TOURtwos. &c., should supply themselves with that cortain remedy for al-Affections of the Howels, JAYNU'S CARRINATIVE BALSAR. A change. Distribes, complaints which readily yie'd to the Carminative. Cramps Challe Includent Chalers and Sour Storagh, ate also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effective a bottle within reach. Said everywhere,

A .- For Diarrhen:

MAROUS S CARRINATIVE STREET MARADES & CARMINATIVE STREET

Ford tust MAUSDEN'S CARRIERATIVE STORY.

MARSDEN'S CARRINATIVE STRUP

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS recommend any mediof Mas. Wisserow's Sopraiso Syrup, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving en infant troubled with colir pains, quiet alcep, and its parents un

BIOKRESS relieves with absolute certainty all plicated disabilities, cures servous debility of every type, resteres strests premature eccay; is a vitalizing, strength-renewing corollal to the sged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties. is a Farmiess and sure restarative. Depot, No. 23 Deput. Sold by all Druggiets.

Pfire, Il-adache, Dirrimes, Dillousines, Scil Scottich, Oppression, Low Spirms, Worms, Indicestion, & Dr. Harrisco's Prairiest in Language Louisines, warnasted to care all these, and the op'y cure for Pittes, owine Diverling of otherwise. Soil by Divisal Mannas & Co., Black-Man & Co., CANTELS, MACK & Co., and all Dirigists.

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Look out for indistions. Get Derenen's only.

LEAVETT'S SWIETERIA.

for clausity and preserving the teeth, giving frunces and tone to the game, imparting associates to the breath, and offering a deligatfully criterions leeding to the mouth. For sele everywhere. Try it once;

CUSRING'S BELLONON, for CORNS and BUNIONS.

for a k Co., Wholes le applica-WILLCOX & GIDBS SEWING MACHINE. "The warn is stronger and less liable to rip in one of wear, than the ode stitleth"—If "bidges strengt" at the "Inland Print Trial." Setad for the "Report" and samples of Work containing total kinds of the less on the same there of goods.

10. 300 Reportings.

THE ARM AND LEG, by S. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. -The "beet" free to solders, and low to officers and civiliens. 1,000 Checkadest. Poster, Average, N.Y., 19 Green at, Hoston, Average

A SOLDIER WHO BAD LOST THE USE OF RIS LIMBS from the matter has been completely cared and empired to abundant appearables by one bodle of Staveath's Great Rungwart. Resident this resident things.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures

TRUSSUS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND GRA, SUPPONTERS &C -- Marso & Co. & Radical Care Trees Officially at No. 2 Verseyes. Lady ettendant.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

heeps it glossy and from falling out; removes daudroff the func-ing used. Said by Russians. No. 10 Astor House, and drugs. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best IN U.S. WORLD FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 500 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufactures. OROTER & BAKER SERVING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 400 Reserving.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM PLASTIC Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

DYSPERSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indige Cartes Vignette, \$33 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

A New Steamer for the Philadelphia Route.

LAUNCH OF THE MANATUS.

The splendid new steamer Manatus, built for Capt.
Wm. P. Wilsams by Jeremins Simonson, e.g., was lauseded
yeaterday alternoon at 2 oclock from the foot of Calverst,
Greenpoint. At about 14 oclock the workman detailed for
the purpose began to heimber down the supports which held
the Manatus on terra firms and precisely at the appointed
hear, the word "off she goes" was given, when the vessel
gilded slowly into the water.

glided slowly into the water.
The lamed of the Manatus places in the water the last of the The launch of the Manatus places in the water the last of the four steamers built for this line by the Mears. Simonson and Webb. The other three are nearly ready for see, and are named respectively the New York; Petersbury, and Gramps. These vessels were originally intended for the Virginia treduction that the water of the management of the water of the content of the commanded in the Winter season, a company has been formed which engages to keep the Deliverage open during the entire season by means of powerful incommanded the content of th

ware open during the entire season by heens or powerful ceboats.

All the fun vesuels are precisely allike in size and capacity
as well as internal arrangements. Their dimensions are as
follows: Length, 350 feet; beam, 40 feet; depath of hold, 15
feet; tunnas, 1,500. They are very strongly put together, and
combine in a remarkable degree the qualities of symmetry and
power. The passenger accommodations will be equal if not
superiors those of any other line asiling from this port, and
the freighting capacity will, owing to the large-time the sisets, be amply admicient for the requirements of the trade.

The engines and machinery of the Maintan were considered
at the Delamster from Works. The engines are supplied with
sylinders 62 inches in diameter, with largest skyline stops.

The greater part of the muchinery has been already fitted up
on toard the Manatos. It is of the most powerful description,
and will be supplied with all of the most approved modern
appliances.

anniances.

The Manatas will be ready for a trial frip about the middle of September, and it is expected that the regular trip of its line will commence about the let of October.

wood to to me BALLWAY TEMS-MARKETS, round

The Texas Railroad Company has organized and will receed immediately to construct their road. The Jack-on Railroad Company have overcome all their difficulties.

Conton lie, dearer; sales 1,500 bales Low Mindling at 32636. To-day's recenpts, 553 bales. Sugar, fair, 14c. Sterling exchange, 163; New-York exchange, 181

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEUNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866. No notice can because of Anonymous Communications. Whateverise introduced for insertion must be authenticated by the name oed at dress of the writer—not necressity for publication, but as a nar-

An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tara The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Accuse for Libraries, at Hondetta, or Covect Gorden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Sustaintrans and Assertionaxy. THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga setle the Phinwan for five cents, and his boys sell it on he sidewalks in front of the practical hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The news from Europe by the Pereire is to the 7th instant. russia and Italy have refused an armistice, and Cialdini bas The Austrian defeat has caused great dissatisfaction in Vicana, and Benedek's arreignment is do-manded. He asks reenforcements, and the Archduke Albert. it is said, will supersede him. The fortification of Vienna had been begun, and 500 guns have been placed in position.

A French iron-clid fleet was to have sailed on the 7th to seize Venice, and if was understood that Italy would appoint Commissioners to consider the hanexation of Venetia, while France was to be ceded Sardinia. Great netivity was shown in the Freuch arsonal, and French intervention was univers-

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson called up the b'Il to | complexion. revive the grade of General in the Army, which was amended so us to provide that Aids on the staff of the freneral shall be selected from the line of the Army, not exceed six in number, and be entitled to the pay and emoluments of Colonets of Cavalry. It was then passed, and went to the House for concur rence. The joint resolution relieving the China Mall Steam ship Company from the obligation of touching at the Sandwich Islands was called up by Mr. Conness amended, and passed. It relieves the Company from the requirement to stop at Honolalu, on their way to Japan; requires 15 trips per annum; and gives \$50,000 a year for a line of steamers between San Franciseo and Hopplala. The Northern Pacific Railroad

ball was recomitted to the Committee,
In the House, a resolution was passed furnishing commuta tion of rations at cost price to all Union sadders held as prisoners of war during the term of their imprisonment. The consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell affair was resumed. Mr. Stevens's amendment to the majority report, accepting the resolution of the minerity favoring the regrimand of Rouseson, was negatived by a strong vote. Other resolutions of a similar character were disagreed to. At last the minorit esolve was passed, and the companions of Mr. Romseau in tiess is this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a his assault were ordered to its brought to the bur of the House.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania offered a resolution in favor of a new evstern of mineral land leases.

> Gold opened at 1805, sold at 1515, and close tat 1501 yestards; Government bonds of all classes were very firm and active at the advance. State bonds were moderately dealt in at quotations. But vance. Class home were molecularly deal in an questioner. One small amounts of Railway bonds are offering, and are freely taken at full prices. The milecolaneous stars list is neglected. Coal shares ever irro, with but small lots offering. The Railway stars market every library that the regularity. As the Second Board the market all improved, with the exception of Eric. One or two suspensions are mentioned in connection with the decline in Eric. After the Ferend Board, in the Long Room, the dealings were large. Money routions continues to appropriate. Commercial paper continues very quiet, and is quoted at 25°C per cent for Grat-class names. Sterling Exchange

The excellent modern habit of binding up together antagonist presentments of the same great topic ought to be improved to the general dissemination on the same sheet of Goy, Seward's and Mr. Speed's letters with reference to the Randall-Niblack Philadelphia Convention. A few millions of these two letters, printed on one sheet in large, fair type, and dis- to panie, we have yet to hear of the first true Repubtributed to every dwelling in the land, would go very far toward dissipating any obscurity which still clouds party spoke its mind very freely in the hundthe political situation.

be somehow placed in the hands of every voter.

Is n't it a trial to patience to hear President Johnbecause of the Civil Rights act (which he vetocd, and) which is estentationally nullified by his judicial MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLATER satellites in Virginia, Kentucky, and other ex-Slave parameters of Bankers and states, as it surely will be in all the rest? Does the man think all who read him fools?

Geo. Grant has been referred to by Gon. Thomas under plea of Gov. Brownlow, to compel the attendance of the refractory and abscording members of the t Tempesace Legislature. Secretary Stanton realles on the part of the General Government, directing the mintary authorities not to interfere. The Covernment bolds that while troops may protect the ballot-box, it

bretally beat a reporter who had said or written of Raudall and Doollittle, as explained and defended will all try to abide by them. Only let them be un- is Mr. Stevens. ambiguous and not too inconsistent.

The House, niter a long debate, rejected a merciful amendment by Mr. Stevens, and a conciliatory resolution by Mr. Raymond, concerning the report of the Committee on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair. Mr. nority resolution was refused by Yeas 35 and Nav-94, and Mr. Raymond's only draw a vote somewhat stronger in the affirmative. The vote on the expuision of Gen. Rousscau resulted, Yens 72, Nays 49, The third resolution of the majority, ordering that the companions of Mr. Rousseau in his assault on Mr. Grinneil be brought before the House, was adopted. Finally, the minority resolution, in reprimand of Mr. Rousseau, was passed, though it is remarkable that in the first instance the Democratic members voted in

There is reason to expect that the House Committee on the Audiciary will throw some new light on the assessination of Abraham Lincoln. It may not be able to show whether Jeff Davis find, or had not any complicity with the assassins, but we hope it will, at least, explain upon what grounds he was sented as objects of sympathy by the advocates of the accused by the President

One day, the European bankers and capitalists conclude to buy a few more millions of our 6 per cent. time, those loyal representatives are willing to wait gold-interest Government bonds for two-thirds of and only anxious that Congress shall not so "re their nominal value, and then our premium on gold store" things as to put them under the feet of the falls below 50 per cent ; next day, they conclude they can do better, and then the premium on gold rises above 50 per cent. We square accounts and pay our way from week to week, by exporting a few more millions of dollars of our ewn promises, to be paid by our children and grandchildren. Isn't

road to ruin? Contlamen in authority! do something still. Citizons who could and should take the re- he must walk; but about half of them insist that he to turn this wasteful food! Contract the cur rency! Impresse the Tariff!

The order which Adjutant-Gen. Townsond has is ratease of all persons who have been imprisoned six tence for great crimes. Those belonging to the military service are to be returned to their commands. We have already had notice of this order in the Presi dent's expressed desire to abolish military tribunals in the South. We have yet to see how this order will harmonize with the recent one of Gen. Grant.

There was a meeting at Mr. Montgomery Blair's, so we are told, to fuse two Johnson clubs-real wroughtiron Johnsonian bars. Hard blows were hammered, no doubt, for there was a stormy time. The member from New-York, who dislikes a stormy time as Nature abhors a vacuum, would not come. Otherwise the only notable fact of the meeting is that Judge Hughes, once an advocate of Buchanan's policy, and a Demoeratic leader in Indiana, found the company too bad

The Democrats of the six Congressional Districts of New-York have elected their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. In the Vth District Judge Moncrief, and in the VIth, Washington Hunt and Dr. Sayre, the Port Physician, are among the elect; the VIIIth sends James Brooks, and the IXth Fernande Wood. Some notorious names are among the alternates, and the party is altogether of one kind and

Judge Cardozo has reaffirmed his decision that the police in attempting to enforce the act of April 14, against unlicensed liquor dealers, are tresspassers, and has continued the injunction in the test case brought before the Court. Judge Cardozo confesses his incapacity to add anything to his former decision, and we quite agree with him.

## CHINESE THUNDER.

The New-York Times of yesterday prints an alarmng letter from Mr. Raymond. According to this letter, everything in Washington is really going to the bad, and we are verging upon national chaos Gan. Paine of Wisconsin is the leader of the new chaos party, having offered a resolution in reference to distributing arms, which is "the first step toward preparation for another civil war." Furthermore, if the Southern States should elect Congressmen, and i said Congressmen elect should come to Washington and if the President should recognize these Congressmen elect as the true Congress, and if there are Northern Democrats enough elected to make a majority with the Southerners-there will be a dreadful row! The Radicals will "drive the rival Congress with the President and his Cabinet and supporters (H. J. R. headforemost) into the Potomac." This is what the Radicals mean; Mr. Boutwell especially being the most sanguinary. As to the President intending in any contingency to use force, or anything like it, why it "is purely an invention, or the crary dream of a political nightmare," whatever that may be.

We are assured by our bewildered aerobat that the Philadelphia Convention is muother source of penic to the Union party." We claim to know some thing of the Union party, and our knowledge indi cates general contentment and resolution. The Philadelphia Convention excites a little cariosity; but a lican who has had a single tremor. The Republican newspapers from which we made ex-

would never have been necessary had the Union party been true-and even now it is not "wise for the leaders of the Union party to ignore or under the Governor's business to keep his Legislature in rate it." Here, then, we have the essence of Mr Raymond's philosophy. The Union party is going to The fact that the rejection of Gov. Randall's nond. | rain because it will not obey him and those who nation as Postmaster-General will lead to the nomina- have him in keeping-because it will not gratify Mr. tion of Mr. Moutgomery Blair, is, we think, solid and a Johnson and Mr. Seward by deliberately surrenderhe Senate, no doubt, intends to do. Judge Stans- from the Slave Power-because it will not folberry has not yet signified his acceptance of a place low. Mr. Raymond in a series of tergiversathe Cabinet, and there is just a chance, we hear, flons which for rapidity and shamelessness that he may decline it on account of III-health. The have no parallel in modern political history, and office is not likely to go begging among good Demo. which have occasioned for that gentleman the pitying contempt of every Republican-because it will not follow adventurers like Randall and L-hmaelites like The House vesterday refused to expel Gen. Rons- Cowan, we are now informed that the party is in the eau for caning or clubbing Mr. Grinnell of Iowa. Lands of traiters who mean civil war-hopeieraly Hereupon an outside bully violently assaulted and demoralized, indeed, unless it return to the platform omewhat that displeased him. It is plain that Hou. by Raymond. Do we doubt these things? Listen Members cannot establish for themselves a monopoly to this new Titus Oates shouting it from the watchof assault and battery. They must be content with tower, calling upon all men to come and see his their Franking Privilege. And if they consider it all discovery—the treason he has uncarthed, the crimes right that Members should be beaten for freedom of he has exposed, the conspiracy of Gen. Paine and eech, they will find outsiders taking a hand in that Mr. Boutwell, and the "ablest and most sincere" exercise also. Make your rules, gentlement and we Radical, whose name is not given, but who, we infer,

We can say to Mr. Raymond that the Union party is not to be frightened from its mission by gonga timid, time-serving soldier, whose courage is the party does not follow. It is not the first time Benedict Arnold become very earnest when he wrote of the wrongs of Washington and the parriet party. and his carnestness is well imitated by Mr. Raymond.

There are nimy thousands of good and true White Unionists living in the South who are constantly pre-Randall-Nibleck Convention because Congress dis franchises and oppresses them by not admitting loyal representatives of Rebel States to seats. But all this Rebels, .Those very loyal representatives, in whose behalf indignation against Congress is invoked, are themselves supporters of Congress ! They want their States restored, but want them right side up; and they are content to wait till Congress can do the right thing in the right way. -

that a burning shame? Is it not a long step on the | The States lately ruled by Rebels are ruled by them

do it: so the offices remain unfilled; while none but a fighting Rebel is allowed to hold a State or local | kicked out. office where the Rebels are a majority (of Whites). sued, by direction of the President, directs the Unfonists during the Robellion are marked to be spurned in business and beaten anyhow if candidates months by military courts, excepting those under sen- for office. Northern men who seek to settle or trade are given the cold shoulder. Is it a wonder, then, that Congress makes haste slowly?

## THE PRENCH INTERVENTION. Though the purposes of the Third Napoleon may be

those of the First, his means are very different. The Jesuit has succeeded the soldier. France, under the first Emperor, was compelled to seek power chiefly by the sword, and a coalition which never was really dissolved gave her ruler comparatively little opportu nity for his transcendant abilities as a statesman. As a soldier he rose, and as a soldier he fell; but Louis Napoleon began with a conspiracy, and ever since his policy has been little more than a plot. Twice in his reign he has instigated wars, and in each has gained glory and power; now, he repeats, upon a grander scale, that diplomacy of which Sevastopol and Solferino were merely the bloody ornaments. The news from Europe leaves no room to doubt the origin and the ob ject of the triple-fronted war. Austria, Prussia and Italy are again yoked to the triumphal chariot of France; the Emperor has used their armies and economized his own. The neutrality of France has been very thinly disguised; scarcely has the battle begun when Louis Napoleon gathers in the spoils. That the present war is a French war; that Italy, at least, did not engage in it without a secret and perfect understanding with France; that its course, liable to the uncertainty of battles, was previously determined by the Emperor, can now scarcely be doubted. Such events as the seizure of Venice by the French fleet, and the cession of Sardinia to France, are not results of this war of a month: they were stipulations which preceded it, and how much further the purpose goes it is unnecessary

Italy refuses an armistice, but Franco, unless perctly disinterested, would not desire one. Italy, bowever, consents to appoint Commissioners to conider the sunexation of Venetia and the cession of Sardinia to France. Other sacrifices and exchanges may eventually be forced upon Austria and Prussia; but it is certain that France will be the only power which will give nothing way, while, if the war should end with the transfer of Sardinia, she would gain much. In that case the struggle would have a sudden close, yet it it possible that Napoleon has more important reasons for continging this war, which, without him, might never have been began. Nor is such diplomacy as thi without unknown dangers. Twice has Louis Napoleon said to great wars, Stop! and they have stopped; but it not unfrequently happens that the schemer becomes unexpectedly the victim of his schemes. But, assuming the correctness of the European dispatches we print to-day, it is improbable that the war will be of long duration. It could only be made so by the interference of Russia or England. The situation becomes more simple with the intervention of France and the unexpected defeat of Avatria. Benedek's faiture in his first battle; the evacuation of Venetia and Lombardy by the Austrians; the seigure of Venice; the crossing of the Po by Cinidini-all indicate the speedy termination of the war by the collapse of Austria, unless she is sustained by a new trick or a new alliance.

THE PROSECUTION OF EX-GOV. EYRE. The Jamaica Committee have decided that Mr. Eyre, Inte Governor of Jamaica, should be prosecuted We have not been among Mr. Speed's admirers, but tracts a few days since, and we have no for the murder of George William Gordon by the his letter to Doolittle is worth its weight in gold. A recollection of any panie, or apprehension, or the Government, or through Mrs. Gordon. To this more clear-sighted, straightforward, incisive paper on slightest possible fear of the Philadelphia Convention. Reconstruction had not preceded it. We trust it may | Mr. Raymond's panie is of his own creation-an air- mittee, objected, but he could get only one member drawn dagger that distresses his soul, and his only. of the Committee to agree with him Under these Pennsylvania do not find it to the honor and interest He constructively censures the Convention in circumstances, Mr. Buxton has retired from the this letter-but yet he sees no harm in "con- chairmanship, and has sent to the newspapers for son argue the Freedmen's Burrau superfluous sultation. What good, say wa Would publication a copy of the letter he addressed to the he have us believe that the Johnson politi- Secretary of the Committee, setting forth the grounds cians are going all the way to Philadelphia merely to our which he is opposed to the proposition to put Mr. consult? Mr. Johnson himself does not think so; for Eyre on his trial. Mr. Baxton condemns, in the we understand he expects great consolation from this strongest terms, the conduct of the ex-Governor in Convention. Mr. Seward does not think so; for he allowing the massacre of the blacks, and in sanctiontells us in a letter that he means the Convention shall | ing the execution of Gordon when there was really | the admission of the Rebel States upon their own with the outbreak at Morant Bay. But he thinks it exceedingly doubtful whether, in view of all the cir-But this Convention, according to Mr. Raymond, | camstances of the case, any jury would convict Eyre of murder. He is of opinion that in the event of a conviction, the culprit would receive a free pardon from the Crown: and that, he thinks, would in a great measurementralize the moral effect already produced by the removal of Eyre, virtually in disgrace, from the Government of Janusica. A conviction, he says, is all that would be sought by the Committee: "Is there one among us," he asks, "who would not be filted substantial reason for confirming the former, which ling to the spirit of Slavery all that we had gained with utter dismay if he supposed that any steps we might take would send Mr. Eyre to the gallows !" the same time he adds, "I admire the chivalrous feel ing of the Committee that we ought to do instice

without respect to consequences." ment. As the matter presents itself to us, the question seems to be, not whether Mr. Eyre shall be hanged, but whether he shall be put on his trial for a crime with which he has been deliberately charged by a considerable number of people, and of which there appears to be certainly a sufficient amount of prima facia avidence to justify proceedings being taken against him. The Royal Commissioners, in their report on the Jamaica disturbances, do their best to extenuate Eyre's conduct as much as possible; but the nely facts connected with Gordon's execution cannot be explained away. There is the fact that, prior to the outbreak. Eyre and his victim had repeatedly come into hostile colibion with each other, and that angry letters had more than once passed between them. There is the fact that Eyro had vin-dictively degraded Gordon, by removing him from the magistracy for five parishes, for no other none of the purest, in a position requiring calmners | offense than the exposing of the misfeasance of one and bravery. "Let us run away; let us throw down of Eyro's personal friends and political supporters. Sievens's amendment accepting the Committee's mi- our guns; bester than all, let us surrender, and have | There is the fact that no sooner had the outbreak done with strife." This is Mr. Raymond's situation, occurred than Fore set himself diligently to work to and the meaning of his letter. He would surrender bunt up evidence of Gordon's complicity with it, and the Union party to President Johnson, and make then suggested Gordon's arrest. There is the fac-Randall and Doolittle its keepers. Being in a sur- that he nated as police officer, making the arrest him rendering mood himself-baying indeed, gone over, self, and not resting until he saw his opponent haversack and masket, to the enemy-ha wonders that | prisoner in the "Wolverine," on his way to Morant that men in abandoning their colors have made wild over there to the tender mercies of a bloody tribappeals to their comrades to follow the example, unal, and to certain death. And there is the fact that the proceedings and finding of the Court-Martial in Gordon's case were forwarded to Eyre prior to the execution, and that having ample wholly insufficient evidence upon which the conviction was based, he deliberately sanctioned the execution of the sentence. In face of facts like these-and

time to peruse the documents, and weigh the they are known in England, and ought to be known to Mr. Buxton-we cannot understand that mawkish sensitiveness which shudders at the thought of putting an offender like Eyre on his trial. That Eyre would be hanged, even if convicted, we do not believe; nor should we wish to see him vindictively dealt with. But, in the interests of justice, we think it right that he should be put upon his trial; and we highly approve of the course the Jamaica Committee have de ermined to take in this matter.

Mr. Secretary Stanton is the subject of an animated liscussion among the journals which advocate the Randall-Niblack Convention. They all agree that by the late slaves in the South.

quired oath und become postmasters, &c., dare not will resign when he finds that he can stay no longer, while the other half hold that he will wait to

NORTH CAROLINA.

The new Constitution, which is to be submitted to the people of North Carolina on the first Thursday of August, sets forth, among other things, that each county of the State shall have at least one Member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of white population; and each State Senator shall possess, in the district which he represents, not less than 300 acres of land in fee, or a freehold of not less value than \$1,000. Each Member of the House of Commons shall have resided in his county one year next preceding his election, and there and then shall have possessed and must continue to possess 100 acres, or a freehold of the value of \$300. Voters must be for one year residents of the State, and six months of the county or district, and shall have paid taxes. Wherever there is a property qualification mentioned its value must be determined in

Under the New Constitution, North Carolina will elect a Lieutenant-Governor who will preside over the Senate. No law raising or appropriating money can pass without three readings on three days. The Governor must be a freeholder to the value of \$2,000 in lands and tenements. Another section transfers the election of justices of the peace in every four years to the people. Clergymen are not eligible to the Legislature while continuing their pastoral functions. No person shall be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his judgment; but none who deny Almighty God and the authority of the Scriptures, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the safety of the State, shall be eligible to office. An oath is required to defend the Constitution of the State, not inconsistent with that of the United States. Finally, every voter and functionary must be white; and, as the Constitution sets up a standard for judging the value of specie as opposed to United States currency, so it also defines in black and white what exact shade of color is necessary to extinguish franchise and manhood: "Every person having one-eighth or more (amended from one-sixteenth) negro blood shall be deemed a person of color." What Shylock can weigh or measure this fraction of blood?

It will be seen by the letter subjoined that the Hon. Thaddens Stevens neither accepts nor rejects his nomination for the Sonatorship, which he evide tly conceives, in the manner of William Lowndes's view of the Presidency, is an office neither to be sought nor shunned by able and honest men. The principal citizens of the Lancaster District, in Pennsylvania, believing that "the Republican party will delight to honor the statesman who has advocated the principles of liberty longer than any other man in the national councils," have addressed Mr. Stevens a letter, to which he replies as follows: GENTLEMENT: I have received your kind letter asking me to

I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has always been my

I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has always been my opinion that no man should make kimself a candidate for the or take any part in the canvass. A person if for that position ought to be discoverable without notice from himself or resognized agent. This however is a matter of taste about which there is a difference of opinion, and is not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own course. That hing rou by your constant friendship, I am your obedient servant &c.

The letter of request is signed by the best known Republicans of Lancaster County, including the editors of the most influential Republican organs. Mr. Stevens

will, therefore, have the unanimous support of the Union men of his own neighborhood, which is a fact more or less significant, as another candidate for the Senator hip is a native, and was for a long time a resident of the same District. It does not remain to be told that Mr. Stevens will neither bid for nor buy the election of Senator. With high self-respect, he leaves to the people a cause which is their own in the choice of a candidate worthy of the Senatorship in its bestdays. We are greatly mistaken if the public men of of the State to choose their strongest man.

Some weeks ago it was publicly and circumstantially charged that the late Senator Lane of Kansas and an ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had each received \$20,000 for using their official influence to it did not cause, the frenzy under which the unfortunate Sepator took his life. We mention it in no unkindness to the dead, but for the lesson it reads to the living. Rumors of corruption among her high officials have long been a shame and a sorrow to the storic young State, whose fidelity and courage never vavered, either in her early struggle with the Slave Power, or during the Great Rebellion. The standard of intelligence and integrity is high among her people. and ought to be among her public men. Next Xvember, Kansas elects State Officers, Members of Congress, and a Legislature, which is to choose both her United States Senators. We trust she will oust all the thieves, discomfit all the corrupt "rings," and choose no man to any position whose personal integrity is not above suspicion.

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from Greensboro', N. C., which says:

"A new factory, employing over one hundred hands, is now at work here. The machinery is the very best that England. Holland and Religion could produce, baring been selected with care by the manager of the firm in those countries."

-There ought to be five thousand such factories throughout the South, and there soon would be undethe right sort of Tariff. The South is full of needy White widows and orphans who cannot work in the fields, but who would gladly earn honest bread in fac tories, and ought to have a chance to do so. It is wretched economy to bring Cotton and Wool thence to the Northersend it to Europe to be made into cloth fabries to clothe those by whom the stuffs were grown How is it possible that the South should not feel the

In giving the vote of the Senate on passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's second veto, the name of Mr. Norton (Minnesota) was mis printed Watson. We presume the mistake was obclous to most; there being no Watson in the Sonate, while Mr. Norton rarely misses an opportunity to make Minnesota rue his election.

In the list of Nays in the House vote, Mr. Humphrey should have been in Italias-Mr. James Humphrey (Republican) of Brooklyn being dead, and the voter being Mr. J. M. Humphrey (Dem.) of Buffalo. Mr. North of Missouri, though elected in good part by Republican votes, votes as a Copperhead throughout, and should be so counted. Mr. Phelps of Maryland ditto. Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky was a fighting Unionist, but never pretended to be a Republican We believe he voted for Mct lellan and Pendleton in 1864. There remain, then, of the Nays who are not regular Copporheads, Messrs. Washburne of Indiana (in place of Voorbees), Kaukendall (of Egypt, Illineis), who (we understand) was chosen as a War Democrat, and Mr. H. J. Raymond of this City.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell (Union) has just been beaten by Gen. Simon B. Buckner (Rebel) in an election for President of the Southern Telegroph Company. Presuming this was the work of Rebels, we must say they do n't seem to know their friends.

Mr. Johnson's agents have made, and he has approved and submitted to the Senate for ratification, a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, whereby they are bound never to reëstablish Slavery, but to give to each adult male negro lately in Slavery among them forty acres of land and the Right of Suffrage. We wish the President would do likewise

# Mail Celainte for On WASHINGTON

THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

MR. RANDALL NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The Attorney-Generalship Offered to Judge Stansbury.

The Government and the Tennessee Legislature.

A STORMY MEETING AT BLAIR'S.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Case in the House

Gen. Rousseau to be Publicly Reprimanded by the Speaker.

The Bill Reviving the Grade of General

Passed by the Senate. The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill

Recommitted --- 20 to 19. Brutal Assault on a Newspaper Cor-

respondent.

Important Developments in the Case of

Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 17, 1812, IN THE SENATE. The Senate opened with a long speech from Mr.

Yates on the life, character and public services of Gen. Great at the termination of which the House till reviving the grade of General of the United States Army was passed with ser oral unimportant amendments. The bill to relieve the China Mail Steamship Company from their obligation to touch at Honolulu on the way out and in was then taken up and its discussion occupied most of the remainder of the session. A was passed after a good deal of opposition from Mr. Foster and others. The bill for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad was then recommitted on motion of Mr. Sherman, with an understanding that it will not be reported until sext session, though without such instructions. The vote was a very close one—20 to 19. It was very evident that the bill could not be passed without material changes, which would not suit its advocates.

The outside pressure for a continuance of the session is unabated. The Bankrupt bill will probably be called up in the Senate to-morrow. Yesterday was the day set for it, but it was crowded over by the Pacific Railroad bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House, to-day, the consideration of the Rouseeau-Grinnell affair occupied most of the session after the expiration of the moraing hour. Mr. Raymond opened the behate in a speech in favor of the minority report of the Commictee of Investigation, reprimanding Rousseau and disapproving of the speech of Mr. Grinnell. Mr. Gardeld followed in a speech strongly favoring the expulsion of Rousseau. After short speeches by Phil. Johnson, Boyer and Hogan against the majority report of the Committee, Judge Spanding obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Stephenz who offered a substituté, censuring Rousseau only, without taking any action on the speech of Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Thayer followed, taking strong ground in favor of expulsion. Mr. Thayer was a member of the Committee on Investigation, and in his speech reiterated the testimony given concerning Roussean's friends who were in attendance at the time of the assault, heavily armed with loaded revolvers. Judge Spaiding again obtained the floor, but yielded to Gen. Banks, who, in a fifteen minutes' speech condemned the proposition of Mr. Stevens as establishing a fatal precedent, and favored expulsion. When Mr. Banks had fluished, Judge Spelding rose and demanded the previous question. At this point of the proceedings there was a great deal of disorder among members on the floor. All seemed glad that the numerous speeches had at last been completed. On the Democratic side canvassing, and seemed bent on mischief. At about 5 o'clock a vote was taken on Mr. Stevens's substitute, which merely consured Rousseau. This was defeated by a vote of 25 Year next question was for Mr. Raymond's substitute to the minor ity report, consuring Rousseau and disapproving of the speed Grinnell, which was then put before the House and defeated likewise by a vote of 50 Year to 69 Nays. The House now reached the main question and, a vote being taken, it resulted in 72 year and 49 nays. Two-thirds not voting is this functure there was much noise and confusion among mem hers, all talking loudly. Mr. Banks, who had not voted for expolsion, rose and asked to have his vote changed to no. This being done, he then moved to reconsider the last vote by which the resolution was lost, and have it made the special order for to-morrow, but after the House had voted to lay on the table for a vote on his motion to reconsider and vote a much confusion and excitement, the Democrats moving to adjourn, calling for Yeas and Nays, and raising points of order Mr. Banks's substitute was adopted. By this time it was 6; o'clock, and the thermometer stood in the niastics. During the whole of the above proceedings, both Mesers Grinnell and Rousseau were in their seats. Some eightten Senators were on the floor of the house during the taking of the vote. It is said on good authority that Gen. Rousseau,

THE MILITARY AND THE TENESSEE LEGISLATURE. The following dispatch was received from General

anticipating the action of the House, has already prepared a

otter of resignation, which he will hand in to-merrow, It

NASHVILL, TEXX, Saturday, July 14, 1866.
Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Fennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very reactory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me in military assistance. Shall I farnish it: Ground H. Thomas, Moj-Gen, Commanding.

The following answer was immediately given:

Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts star E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP OF THE OPPOSITION. At the meeting last Friday night at Mr. Montgomery Blair's house, for the purpose of fusing the two Johnon chain of this city, a stormy time ensued. Mr. Kaymond refused to be present because of previous intimations that Johnsonism was to be swallowed up in the scheme of Copperhead Damocrats, and Judge Hughes, a member of the Execu tive Committee, formerly member of Congress from Indiana an advocate of the Kansas Nebraska bill. Buchanan's appointed to the Court of Claims, and during the late conflict a War Democrat, refused to act with the inceting, and for reasons given in a stirring speech, was unanimously voted off the Committee. The following telegram, as to which it need not be mentioned how it was obtained, but which is authentic. was sent by the Judge this morning to the Governor of Indiana "Judge Hughes had been elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which meets at Indianapolis President of that body. But the results of Friday night de termined him as to what the present Johnsonism movement tended, and he declines to meet with them or become a candi-

tended, and ne declines to meet with them or become a candidate for the Philadelphia Convention." This is but the beginning of squals in the ranks of the enemy.

Washington Monday, July 16, 1866.

Gov. Monton: The proposed Philadelphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders, and let sufficient time clapse for the grass to grow on the graves of the heroic dead. For the present I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, haping that its dissensions may get be heroided, and to keep shoof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regular Democratic ticket in Indiana, I heartily approve of the President's policy, and regard